

## Carboro' Southerner.

Charles & Williamson,  
Publishers and Proprietors.



W. P. WILLIAMSON, - Editor.  
JAS. C. CHARLES, - Associate.

TARBORO', N. C.

Friday, July 9, 1875

### CONVENTION.

Election, August 5th, 1875.

#### FOR DELEGATES:

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.  
FREDERICK PHILIPS,  
H. C. BOURNE.

NASH COUNTY.  
BENJAMIN H. BURN.

PITT COUNTY.  
THOMAS J. JARVIS,  
WM. M. KING.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.  
JAMES E. SHEPHERD.

#### To the Public.

The Washington Echo of June 22nd, purposely misconstrued the meaning of a paragraph that appeared in the SOUTHERNER a few weeks previous captioned "ostracism," and its editor was guilty of the cowardly meanness of prostituting his columns to satisfy a personal grievance. The article was replied to in fitting terms and the editor's remarks declared absolutely false. In his issue of Tuesday last he fills a column and more with impudent twaddle insisting that his remarks were correct. Knowing the righteous disgust of the public at a newspaper controversy, and having better use for our space, the SOUTHERNER declines to give him further the notoriety he courts. Having written himself an ass among his own people, after pronouncing him a wilful and malicious liar of the first water, we dismiss with supreme contempt one Richard Granger from our thoughts. We have done.

#### Southern Comment.

Southern opinion on the Beecher trial is happily expressed in these sentences from the Norfolk Landmark: "But while technically speaking there has been no verdict, a failure to acquit Mr. Beecher is his practical condemnation. A devoted band of stockholders in Plymouth Church and an enthusiastic group of man worshippers will still cling to the great preacher; but with the public at large his career is ended. Rejecting the hypothesis of his guilt he has been shown to be a moral coward, the bosom friend and passionate admirer of people whom he now tries to prove scoundrels. He has shown a lack of self-control, of reason, of force of character and unrighteousness which the people fully understand, and henceforth, if he does not step down and out, he will lag superfluous in the pulpit which long ago he converted into a stage for the display of his dramatic talent and rhetorical 'gush.'"

Negroes may do as they please, but white men in Pitt will vote for Jarvis and King.

There is no dissatisfaction with our present Constitution on the part of the farmers, mechanics and laboring men of the State. It is only the grasping not-shavers and hungry lawyers, with a few idle pot-house politicians, who are endeavoring, for selfish purposes, to create dissension in the minds of the masses. The great body of the people are right now as they were when unprincipled men deceived them in 1861. Laboring men of North Carolina, be on your guard. Do not allow yourselves to be again deceived. Croakers and disappointed office-holders have nothing to lose. The honest people of the State should spurn them.—*Raleigh Daily Constitution.*

What sensible laboring man will you take in with such clap-trap as the above? It is a bundle of positive assertions and a bundle too of uncomely impudent lies. We call them what they simply are and so will those "laboring" men you are trying to deceive. Too late in the day, Mr. Constitution, for such talk.

The people of Marshall, Tex. held a meeting the other evening and organized a 'Davis Homestead Association,' whose purpose is to buy a homestead for Jefferson Davis in any part of Texas he may prefer, and to furnish him and his family competency during the rest of his life. Other associations of a similar character are organizing in various parts of the state, which will cooperate for the attainment of their common end.

"Grace Mercy and Peace." Theodore Tilton was at Plymouth church Sunday and listened to Mr. Beecher's sermon.

### Constitutional Reform.

Inasmuch as the people through their representatives in the Legislature have called a convention in the mode prescribed by law, for the purpose of amending the constitution, it would seem an idle task to discuss any further the supposed advantages of amendment by Legislative Enactment. That is now a dead issue. Indeed it has been perfectly apparent all along that the great mass of Republican party avowed their preference for the latter method of amendment only because their political opponents favor a convention. They have been and are still opposed to any material changes in the constitution of 1868, the eight amendments which have already been made to it in the Legislature made though they do not touch the care of its faults being entirely sufficient for them.

A casual glance however at its leading provisions must satisfy every candid observer of its grave and dangerous faults which require a speedy and thorough correction. The first article embodies the old Declaration of Rights. But the members of the Convention of 1868 were not satisfied with the plain and simple enunciation of fundamental principles, which was made by the patriots of 1876, and sanctioned by the statesmen of 1835. A new idea had dawned upon the world as they thought, and their first effort at the business of constitution making must be signified by something striking and grand. The old declaration nowhere contains any recognition of "Almighty God as the Sovereign Ruler of Nations" so these pious representatives of the Republican party in the most unbecoming manner in the preamble to the first article declare to the world that however it may have been heretofore, hereafter the government of North Carolina was to be administered on strictly christian principles. Now as the late war did not involve any matter of religion, as neither side to the controversy had attempted to deny the existence or the attributes of God this preamble which would have been highly appropriate in Constitution of France immediately after the French revolution, strikes one as out of place and in bad taste. But offences against taste and propriety are not long remembered by the people against their representatives and this gushing effusion of the piety of our delegates of 1868 would long ago have ceased to comment had not the political party they represented immediately begun a system of spallation and fraud by which they enriched themselves at the expense of the people to the amount of about twenty millions of dollars. In March 1868 they made this solemn appeal to Almighty God and in November 1868 began to violate His command "thou shalt not steal!"

The next paragraph contains a political proposition which considering its authors is certainly astonishing and it is in these words "that the relations of this State to the United States and those of the people of this State to the rest of the American people may be defined and affirmed we do declare &c." Now the Convention of 1861 proceeded upon precisely the same idea, that they had power to define i. e. "mark the precise limit" of the relations of their State to the American Union, and they once immediately on assembling 'defined' that relation to be one of independent political existence. And if the Convention of 1868 had the power to do this any and every other convention has. So these loyal and enlightened Statesmen who made our present Constitution have incorporated among its fundamental principles in plain and unmistakable language the very doctrines of nullification and secessions which Calhoun and Chaucy, so earnestly advocated. True they would have given the principle a different application and an exactly opposite direction but still the principle is the same for once admit that the "relations" of a State to the Federal Government are under the control of—may be "defined" by the State alone without regard to the other party to the compact, then the Constitution of the United States becomes "a rape of Land." But we do not propose to do our Statesmen of 1868 the injustice to accuse them of any disloyal purpose or any attack on the integrity and compactness of the Union by this declaration. Indeed nothing could be further from the truth of such a charge, for in the 4th section of the Declaration of Rights they thus declare. "That this 'State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; that the people thereof are part of the American Nation &c." What is meant by this? Not that North Carolina is a member of the American Union simply, for the declaration is expressly recognized in the words following words: "all attempts to dissolve said Union or to sever said nation ought to be resisted &c." Words used in a Constitution are supposed to be chosen with the utmost care and decision, and here we have a declaration of a new connection unheard of before between the people of this State and the United States, in pursuance of a purpose previously announced to define not merely "the relations of this State to the Union but also those of 'the people' of this State to the rest of the American people." It is true that in Section 3 it is declared that the people of this State have the inherent and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, but what does this amount to when it is qualified by the declaration that "Every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law and the constitution of the United States" under which, as our delegates have affirmed, we are only a part of a nation. If this language means anything it is a formal surrender of our State Sovereignty to the control of the National Legislature. In the excess of their loyal zeal the framers of the Constitution of 1868 have endeavored to merge our political existence into that of a "national" Government. The tie which binds the "State" to the Union is not close enough they have forged for us a new bond between the people of this State and the "nation." But fortunately the Supreme Court of the United States does not recognize the right of any State Convention to thus "define" the relations of the State to the Federal Government. This loyal outburst of our delegates does not seem to have been appreciated by the British surrender, and it would be a peculiarly delicate and proper act for the people of Boston and of Massachusetts to take the initiative in urging the fulfillment of that promise. Better a century late than never, there is ample time before the Yorktown centennial comes around to erect a suitable memorial; and when the men of Massachusetts return the visit of the Virginian on that glad occasion we hope they will meet under a monument as impressive and enduring as the shaft at Bunker Hill.

The average daily receipts of straw berries in the New York market last week were 7,000 crates, or 280,000 quarts. The best berries come from Delaware, where the crop this year is large and of fine quality. Maryland furnishes some berries, and in the earlier part of the season about 350,000 quarts were sent north from the neighborhood of Charleston, S. C. Large shipments of berries are made every year from Norfolk, Va. The New Jersey berries have just begun to come in, and as soon as these are exhausted we shall begin to have those of home growth. Later still, shipments will be made to the Boston and New York markets from points further north; and so, by the facilities of rail and water communication now afforded, the strawberry season is made to begin early and end late, a fact for which we all have reason to be thankful.

Why doesn't the Raleigh Constitution interview Judge Pearson on the convention question? It seems to want the people to retain the present simple and plain constitution that every body understands so very readily. Even the Supreme Court of the State confesses its ability to understand its provisions fully, so much so in fact that it is very seldom the case that a member dissents! Then as Judge, Pearson is also of the right political stripe, what objection can the Constitution have to publishing his views? We merely ask the question.

Negroes may do as they please, but white men in Beaufort will vote for Jas. E. Shepherd.

Geo. Applewhite the last of the Roberson county outlaws better known as the Lowery Gang, was arrested in Goldsboro on Thursday last. He had been lurking around that place, under the name of William Jackson, for three or four years. He is under sentences of death but he will have to be re-sentenced before being hung. There was a reward of \$5,000 by the State and \$200 by the county of Roberson which his captors have been paid.

The line of conduct chosen by a boy during the five years, from fifteen to twenty, will, in almost every instance, determine his character for life. As he is then careful or careless, prudent or imprudent, industrious or indolent, truthful or dissimulating, intelligent or ignorant temperate or dissolute, so will he be in after years, and it needs no prophet to cast his horoscope or calculate his chances.

Grant is strongly suspected of wanting a third term. There can be no doubt that Wilson is very anxious to have the first term thrust upon him.

### Objections to Convention.

Where is the man who has read the Constitution of North Carolina, who will not say that it is defective and obscure?

Where is the man who can understand it? Where is the court that can reconcile its provisions? The lawyers are puzzled over it. The men who framed it have never been able to explain it. The Supreme Court of North Carolina, in the various decisions that have been rendered upon its many new and unsettled points, have staggered under its construction. Upon almost every constitutional point which has been brought before that tribunal, the court has divided, and, and sometimes two, of the five Judges have filed dissenting opinions.

We want a plain, simple constitution which every man can read and understand and interpret for himself. Fellow-citizens, what do you think of a Constitution which even the Supreme Court acknowledges its inability to understand.—*Mail.*

Negroes may do as they please, but white men in Edgecombe will vote for Philips and Bourne.

Hon. Geo. Bancroft suggests in a letter to Mayor Cobb that the people of Boston ought to take the present time to urge the construction of the monument at Yorktown, Va. Congress promised that a monument should be erected at Yorktown to commemorate the British surrender, and it would be a peculiarly delicate and proper act for the people of Boston and of Massachusetts to take the initiative in urging the fulfillment of that promise. Better a century late than never, there is ample time before the Yorktown centennial comes around to erect a suitable memorial; and when the men of Massachusetts return the visit of the Virginian on that glad occasion we hope they will meet under a monument as impressive and enduring as the shaft at Bunker Hill.

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They call him Uncle Bill, and Old Bill, and Rise up William, and Uncle William, and the Old Man, and they will continue to poke fun at William Allen until that peaceful man begins to search the Scriptures. Then some fine morning three irreverent Republicans will wake up to find their Hayes cut down and withering.

The New York Evening Post celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Bryant's connection with it by taking possession of the stately building one of its proprietors has erected on Broadway, and by reducing its price from five to three cents.

The disgraceful Beecher-Tilton trial has ended as might have been expected in a miss-trial. In the names of decency we hope we have heard the last of it. The jury stood nine for Beecher and three for Tilton.

The Southern Review is now published in Baltimore. Dr. Bledsoe has associated with him in the Review his daughter, Mrs. S. Bledsoe-Herrick, a lady of rare ability and accomplishments.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Misses Nash and Miss Kollock's School.

THE Thirty-Third Session of the Misses Nash and Miss Kollock's School, Hillsboro', N. C., will open 30th July, 1875. Circulars forwarded on application. July 9.

### LOUISBURG

#### Female Seminary.

THE Ninth Session of this school will open Wednesday, 14th of July, and continue twenty weeks. Circulars furnished on application. Address MISS C. A. URENSHAW, N.C. July 2.

### AUCTIONEERING!

J. B. HYATT having legally qualified as Auctioneer for the County of Edgecombe, tenders his service to the public. He will exercise the auctioneering business in any part of the county when called upon. He is not incumbered with any other business, so he will give his entire attention to auctioneering. He can be seen on business in Tarboro' at all times, or H. A. Shurley, his book keeper, will make contracts for him which will be acknowledged. July 2.

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CELEBRATED BAND INSTRUMENTS,  
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Full Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail.

### HORNER & GRAVES'

SCHOOL,  
HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE Fall Session of 1875 opens on the 20th of Monday in July. Circulars sent on application. July 2, 1875.

### The Reason Why

LAZARUS & MORRIS'

Colored Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Have met with such extraordinary success and are so much in demand because they are found to possess all the qualities we claim for them, viz:

Purity and hardness of material (therefore not liable to scratch), brilliancy of finish, strengthening and preserving power, and conferring an amount of ease and comfort attained by no other Glasses in the world.

They are without doubt the most perfect and scientifically accurate Lenses ever manufactured, and last many years without change. For sale in this locality only by

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LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.,  
Wholesale Depot,  
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Manufacturers,  
HARTFORD, CONN., and SHEPHERD, ENO.

Caution.—We never supply or employ Peddlers.

### Oxford High School,

Oxford, N. C.

THE Fall Term begins Monday, July 12th, 1875.

Course of Instruction Classical, Mathematical and Commercial.

Board and Tuition, per session of 30 weeks, \$15.00. Fee circulars, apply to

FRED A. FETTER, A. M.,  
Principal.

### NOTICE!

ALL persons are hereby notified not to employ or furnish with diet or lodging, my wife Miller Stinson, as she has left my bed and board without my knowledge or consent, carrying with her my two children, Martha and Benjamin.

ALLEN STONSON, (co'd.)  
June 2, 1875.

### Bingham School,

ESTABLISHED IN 1793.

Mebanesville, N. C.

THE 103rd Session will begin July 28th, 1875, in NEW BUILDINGS, equal in all respects and superior in some important respects to any where in the State.

RO. BINGHAM, Sup't.  
June 25, 1875.

### Greensboro' Female College,

Greensboro, N. C.

THE Fall Session will begin on the 18th of August.

Charges For Session of 20 Weeks:

Board (exclusive of washing & lights) \$75.00

Tuition in regular English course 25.00

Charges for extra studies moderate.

For Catalogues containing particulars, apply to T. M. JONES, President.

N. H. D. WILSON,  
President Board of Trustees.  
June 25, 1875.

### ROBT. LAWSON & CO.,

SADDLERY, HARNESS,  
COLLARS,  
AND TRUNK

MANUFACTURERS  
and dealers in  
SADDLERY, HARDWARE, WHIPS,  
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April 1, 1875.

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#### Female Academy.

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For particulars, address  
MRS. GEN. FENDER,  
Tarboro', N. C.

#### R. B. ALSOP,

#### GROCER,

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Choice and varied stock kept constantly on hand.

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General Dealers in Standard Fertilizers. Liberal Cash Advances made on consignments. je 25-11.

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DENTIST,

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Office over H. Morris & Bro's store. Tarboro, April 9, 1875. 3m

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#### CAN NOW GO TO

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With the assurance of finding most desirable styles of

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All grades of

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Beautiful Embroideries,

Variety in

Ruchings,

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Having just received my

#### SPRING STOCK,

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine it.

A full stock of very desirable Goods, including everything usually found in a

First-Class Store.

April 9th, 1875. 1f.

#### CLEAR THE TRACK!

#### OPEN THE WAY!

AND LET THE RUSH CONTINUE ON ITS WAY TO

#### S. KRESLOWSKI'S

who has just received a large and fine assortment of

#### DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of

DRESS GOODS, of all kinds,

Prints, Percals,

Piques, Victoria

and Bishop Lawns,

Bleached and

Unbleached Shirtings,

Fancy Goods in variety,

Clothing, Boots, Shoes,

Hats, Caps,

Trunk, Valises,

Furnishing

MILLINERY GOODS.

COME ONE, COME ALL, AND BE CONVINCED THAT

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

S. Kreslowski.

Tarboro, April 9, 1875. 3m

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DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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Devoted to the best interests of the State of North Carolina—the success of the Conservative party, the development of the hidden wealth of the State, the uplifting of our race, and the advancement of the welfare of our people in everything that serves to make a State prosperous and independent.

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The only ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY in the South. Eight pages. Forty columns. Containing more reading matter than any weekly published in the Southern States. It treats every topic, Political, Historical, Literary, and Scientific, which is of current interest, and gives the best Illustrations that can be obtained, original or foreign.

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On its list of contributors will be found the names of many of the best writers in the South. Serial and short stories, poems and sketches, and well conducted editorial departments, giving the latest personal, literary, scientific, political, religious and commercial intelligence, will furnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by any other publication in the South. It is intended to make the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE a journal for the friends of general culture, giving the latest personal, literary, scientific, political, religious and commercial intelligence, will furnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by any other publication in the South. It is intended to make the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE a journal for the friends of general culture, giving the latest personal, literary, scientific, political, religious and commercial intelligence, will furnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by any other publication in the South. It is intended to make the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE a journal for the friends of general culture, giving the latest personal, literary, scientific, political, religious and commercial intelligence, will furnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by any other publication in the South. It is intended to make the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE a journal for the friends of general culture, giving the latest personal, literary, scientific, political, religious and commercial intelligence, will furnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by any other publication in the South. It is intended to make the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE a journal for the friends of general culture, giving the latest personal, literary, scientific, political, religious and commercial intelligence, will furnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by any other publication in the South. It is intended to make the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE a journal for the friends of general culture, giving the latest personal, literary, scientific, political, religious and commercial intelligence, will furnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by any other publication in the South. It is intended to make the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE a journal for the friends of general culture, giving the latest personal, literary, scientific, political, religious and commercial intelligence, will furnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by any other publication in the South. It is intended to make the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE a journal for the friends of general culture, giving the latest personal, literary, scientific, political, religious and commercial intelligence, will furnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by any other publication in the South. It is intended to make the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE a journal for the friends of general culture, giving the latest personal, literary, scientific, political, religious and commercial intelligence, will furnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by any other publication in the South. It is intended to make the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE a journal for the friends of general culture, giving the latest personal, literary, scientific, political, religious and commercial intelligence, will furnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by any other publication in the South. It is intended to make the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE a journal for the friends of general culture, giving the latest personal, literary, scientific, political, religious and commercial intelligence, will furnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by any other publication in the South. It is intended to make the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE a journal for the friends of general culture, giving the latest personal, literary, scientific, political, religious and commercial intelligence, will furnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by any other publication in the South. It is intended to make the SOUTHERN ILLU